DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Thrilling Historical Reminiscence.

It is related during the progress of the French Revolution, the Girondists attempted to arrest the frightful massacres in which the Jacobins were engaged. The strife between the two parties was terrible, and Marat, fearing the fall of his party, told them they "must strike into the hearts of our foes." In the Convention the strife knew no bounds, for it was well known the victorious party would consign the other party to the scaffold. The Jacobins finally overawed the Girondists by the mob and declared them guilty of treason. The city was illuminated by order of the convention and the members traversed the streets, leading the doomed men. They were placed in the Conciergerie, where they struggled to sustain and prepare each other for that fate they knew to be inevitable. On the 30th of October, 1793, the prisoners were carried to the judgment bar surrounded by cavalry, infantry and artillery. Of course they were doomed to the guillotine. When the sentence was pronounced, Valaze drew forth a dagger and drove it through his heart, falling lifeless on the floor. Another victim shouted "This is the most glorious day of my life!" About midnight the victims were marched back to the Conciergerie, their voice reverberated through the corridors of the prison and echoing through the streets as they chanted the Marsellaise Hymn. The remains of Valaze accompanied them, as it was decreed an axe should take off his lifeless head and all the trunks should be interred together.

'Twas past midnight when the leaders of the Girondists returned to the prison hall.—In the morning they were to die. Some friends resolved to give them a final funeral banquet, and soon a large oaken table was covered with luxury and splendor. Viands of meat and wines were in abundance. Rich and rare flowers bloomed before them in vases, and servants moved about with brilliant lamps supplying their wants. France's eloquence and brilliancy sat around that table taking their last repast and conversing until night commenced casting aside her dark garb. "We shall sleep to-morrow," said one, "after the fatigues of the day to wake no more.—Death is but endless slumber." "No," responded Fouchett annihilation is not our destiny. Their bodies perish. Their thoughts never dies. To morrow, in other words, we shall think, feel, act." "Death," said the eloquent Verginaud, "is the greatest act of life. It introduces us to a noble existence.—Were it not so, there would be something greater than God."

* * * * * * *

God will not suffer Verginand to ascend to-morrow the scaffold but to justify and avenge him in future ages." Day had crept into the dungeon and some of the doomed men sought a little repose, while others set about preparing last letters to friends and families.

About 4 o'clock the executioners, with their guard, came in, and the long hair was cut from their heads, that it might not stand in the way of the axe. Poor Gensonne stopped and took up a lock of his to send to his wife. "Tell her," said he, "it is the only memorial of my love which I can transmit to her, and that my last thoughts in death were hers." Verginaud sent his watch to his betrothed with a few lines scratched thereon. Soon the Girondists were in the cart passing through the streets singing the Marseillaise Hymn, while the countless thousands thronged the streets to take a last look. Loud and sonorous was the strain as they neared the scaffold. Arriving they all embraced it and then resumed the chant while one after another ascended the scaffold, only giving up the song as the head was severed from the body.

There was no faltering—no giving way; but as head after head passed into the basket the song grew more weak. The brave Verginaud soon found himself alone. He stepped forward and moved slowly but steadily up the scaffold steps, the song meanwhile having died away into a soft, mellow sweetness. Looking upon the headless bodies of his numerous comrades below, he commenced anew the strain:

Come, children of your country, come,
The day of glory dawns on high,

and gave himself to the executioner. A slight pause, the axe fell, the head passed into the basket, and the eloquent lips were forever closed. This is about one of the most thrilling tragedies to be found in the annals of the French Revolution.

GEN. OGLETHORPE.—Gen. Oglethorpe, in early life, while serving under the Prince Eugene was one day sitting at table, in company with a Prince of Wirtemburg, the latter gave a fillip to a glass of wine, so as to make some of it fly in Oglethorpe's face. The manner in which it was done was somewhat equivocal. How was it to be taken by the stripling officer? If seriously, he must challenge the Prince; but in so doing, he might fix on himself the character of a drawcansir. If passed over without notice he might be charged with cowardice. His mind was made up in an instant. "Prince," said he smiling, "that is an excellent joke, but we do it much better in England." So saying he threw a whole glass of wine in the Prince's face. "He has done right, my Prince, you commenced it," cried an old general present. The Prince had the good sense to acquiesce in the decision of the veteran, and Oglethorpe's retort in kind was taken in good part.

FEED THE SOLDIERS.—A letter from Lane's Brigade, acknowledging the arrival of some boxes from home, says:

"They are most acceptable. Were it not for our boxes we should always be hungry, for rations are scant. The North Carolina soldiers receive great numbers of boxes constantly. Our noble State does her whole duty in this respect. A large quantity of potatoes, onions and kraut, has been sent to our soldiers during the winter by the Governor."

The same letter hopes the people at home will "get up big meetings and treat the people to patriotic resolves, while the army does the fighting. The people certainly cannot find *their* part hard to act."—*Fay. Obs.*

Gen. Lee told two clergymen who had called on him, and were conversing about the best means of promoting the spiritual interest of soldiers, "that the way to benefit soldiers and make them willing to receive religious instructions, is to go among them, and stay with them."

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865. { NUMBER 49.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865,

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*

Feb 22-w2t-d3t.

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dalies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

AT OUR SALES ROOM.

On Wednesday, March 1st 1865, at 12 o'clock.
1 Case, 50 Doz. Gents Fancy Flannel, shirts,
1 " 30 " India Rubber Round Combs,
1 " 200 " Madder Handkerchiefs,
1 " 33 " Ladies Hoop Skirts,
1 " 158 pair Russett Boots,
1 " Superior Black Tea,
1 Bbl. Superior Writing Ink,
30 Gal's Old Apple Brandy [10 years old].
1 Doz. French Calf Skins.
And a great many valuable articles to be added by sale day.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
feb 25 d3t Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

AUCTION SALE OF NEGROES.

We will sell, on Tuesday next 28th instant, a lot of likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—14 in all.

W. E. ASKEW & CO.
feb 25-td Auctioneers.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C
feb 25-dtf

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I will attend at the Court House in Raleigh on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the sub-agents for the relief of the indigent familes of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.

J. D. HAYES,
feb 25-d3t County Commissioner.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23th, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts, as required by circular of the 3rd instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
feb 24-d10t Major & Ch'f Q. M.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the second day of March, 1865. W. W. VASS, Trea'r.
feb 24-dtd.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush.		
"	28 lbs.	$ 10 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
"	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
"	gross, per pound,	1 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd. wide 3 yards to pound, per yd.,	2 80
Four,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
"	" "	0 00
"	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	1200 00
House rent,	per room per month,	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole per pound,	10 00
"	upper per pound,	12 00
"	harness per pound,	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
"	2d class, per head,	1,200 00
"	3d class, per head,	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
"	2nd class per day ration by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	10 00
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	9 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1,500 00
" "	2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	12 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
"	salted, per pound,	3 90
"	gross,	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
"	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs,	2 00
"	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 75
"	cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to lb, per yard,	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	40 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	50 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
"	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs.,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
"	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	2 75
"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	12 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	10 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred lbs.,		1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,		6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,		4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,		110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,		65 00
Hire of horse, per day,		4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

JOB WORK!

THE

"CONFEDERATE"

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

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CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

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And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

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Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS

AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS,

AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) T. H. HOLMES, Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Major & A. A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

* * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof,* shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh February 10 1865.
Official JNO. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. Gen'l.
Feb. 13-d7t.
State papers copy seven times.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.

I. Special attention is called to the 34th Article of War, and General Orders No. 78 series of 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, which will be strictly observed in all correspondence with these Headquarters.

All communications not properly endorsed and forwarded through the prescribed channels, will be returned without act on, and a repetition of the offence will subject the party to trial for a violation of orders.

Letter paper will be folded in three, and foolscaps in four equal folds and endersed thus:

1. Post or station and date of Letters.
2. Name and Rank of Writer.
3. Analysis of Contents.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW.
Feb. 18-d12t. Maj. & Asst. Adj. General

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, all copy 12 times.

$200 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 yeards old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb 22-d10t.

STOLEN.

From the subscriber, near Durham's, on the night of the 19th inst., one bay HORSE, four years old. The only mark remembered, is a white spot over his left eye. I will give a liberal reward for any information that will lead to his recovery.

WM. A. COX.
feb 24-d6t* Durham's, N. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

On and after the 1st of March, the price of Gas will be $80,00 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
feb 21-dtm. Lessees.

FOR SALE.

A complete set N. C. Reports for sale;
Apply at THIS OFFICE.
feb. 24-d6t.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.

For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-ctf.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

In Hillsboro, on 28th inst., a good family CARRIAGE, at public auction.
Feb 17-d3t PRIDE JONES.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.

Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
feb 23-dtf

STEAM SAW MILL,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Friday the 3rd of March, at public Auction, near the Seaboard, on the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R., a No. 1 portable Steam Saw Mill, all in order and complete, made by P. Rahm, of Richmond, Va.

There will be conveyances at the Depot on the day of sale to take passengers to the Mill.

For further information apply to Mr. Miles Ambler, at the depot, who will show the Mill.

B. W. JOYNER,
feb 23-d6t* Seaboard, N. C.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An expefienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited

J. H. WILSON, Jr.. & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. Y. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people, and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Barkerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$[illegible]
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

The latest exhibition of folly and wickedness is made by that most consumate maker-of-mischief, Gov. Joe Brown, of Georgia. It appears in a message lately sent by him to the called session of his Legislature, now being held. We gave a synopsis of it yesterday. It is essentially the work of a distracted brain, or the production of knavery, or both.

As a rhodomontade of billious splenetic abuse against the President and the Confederate Government, it might be harmless, and would be worthy of but one sentiment—contempt; but as a fire-brand of mischief, full of bad counsel, it deserves the indignant reprobation of the country.

The soldiers from Georgia will scout and dispise it; and its author will live only in hatred of those who love their country. Who is this, who assumes to denounce, in such low and vulgar dialect, the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy. It is true he is the Governor of Georgia. But it is no less true, that he is Joe Brown. Let us compare Joe Brown and Jefferson Davis.

The latter was called by his countrymen to the first position in the land, without solicitation, and was re-elected with unanimity. And no voice has yet declared, who else could have filled his place. He left the quiet of home; the comforts and tranquillity of an ample fortune. He turned his back on his possessions. Not seeking to increase his possessions, he was content to sacrifice them, until his all of wealth, and home, and fortune have been lost. In the largeness of his soul, and the greatness of a patriotic heart, he has submitted to the sacrifice without a murmer. Bending all the energies of his nature; devoting all his time, and his great intellect, to the mighty struggle,—he has forgotten self in the cause of national independence. Broken in health, with a frame worn and exhausted, emaciated by suffering; nevertheless, the light of his powerful mind irradiates all it touches, and from its brilliant corruscations, have been reflected throughout Europe the genuine lustre of our cause; and all the world looks with profound respect on our representative head.

"Look on that picture and then *on this*."

The other—Gov. Joe Brown—has sacrificed no fortune; but by his own confession has speculated and accumulated it. And beyond doubt, has so secured it, that—like to his collards and bacon at Milledgeville—*he* will be safe, no matter what "goes up the spout."

Who, of all his followers, can tell of any sacrifice which he has made? He was a brawling secessionist. Among the foremost to carry Georgia out; and from that day to this, he has been a cross-grained, ill contrived plotter, and maker of mischief. It was he who disturbed the popular harmony in Georgia; who discontented the people; who set them at variance with the Government; who interposed difficulties in the enforcement of the laws for the strengthning of the armies; who threw obstacles in the way of provisioning them. He it was, who, by his course, and its effect on the people, invited Sherman to Georgia, and gave him a safe conduct through her. And, it is *he* mainly, who is responsible for the present demoralized condition of her people. And, if his absurd and fool hardy recommendations are carried out, the woe and misery which he will entail upon his country, will be extensive enough to gratify the most audacious aspirant for infamy.

The public, looking upon his course, have distinctly reached the conclusion that, by this extraordinary leader of folly, everything is viewed with reference to its supposed bearing upon the prospects of Joe. Brown.

President Davis will never suffer damage from onslaught from this quarter. When history writes the deeds of both, "*Brown* (in the language of a celebrated farce) *will be nowhere.*"

We received only one newspaper exchange on yesterday. No mail matter whatever was brought by the cars from the west, and we are consequently without news from any quarter.

The Yankee prisoners who were here for some days past, have all been sent off for exchange. Their exodus was a relief to everybody.

See advertisement of "Attractive Sale—to the Ladies," by Creech & Litchford, on Thursday, March 2nd.

FEMALES AND THE TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that nine hundred and seven female employees are going to India to assist in the English telegraph department.

Not Enough of It.

It seems that Lincoln has not had enough of "peace negotiation." He wishes to see the "Richmond party" again. It is now stated that General Singleton and Judge Hughes are on their way to Richmond, with full passports, and another "God bless you Hunter." Well, let them come, say we. "Uncle Jeff" will receive them. Nobody wants peace in this land more than he does; and nobody will be sure to get the right sort of peace, more than he will.

But, "something's afloat." The war meetings; the earnest seizure by Congress of the negro question; the stout, and determined, and indignant rejection, by our people, of the terms offered, have waked a thought or two among his people, which the presidential joker did not anticipate. He finds the public journals gloomy and discontented; the people disappointed; the draft hanging fire; enlistments unobtainable, either by heavy bounties or extensive draggism. Paddy, and "te Deutch," won't drink even water now on William Street, unless the Yankee recruiting "party" drinks first, and drinks half; and in one or two cases under this *confidence* system, it was the *officer* who has been enlisted; and the thing is dropping through. Behind and beyond this, there are persons endeavoring to negotiate peace with *Mr. Adams confidentially*, about which Seward spoke in his last dispatch. Confidential negotiations—which Adams knows all about. Perhaps they are as *pressing* as they are confidential. Evidently Lincoln and Seward, and the whole Yankee nation, are uneasy in their rear. Something is sticking in them which we don't see. So, it is altogether probable that Singleton and Hughes may be on their way out again, to come into our lines. Now is the time for us to stand "stiff as steelyards"—to "keep a stiff upper lip"—to rally to the standard—present a bold front. Defiance—united determination—is our trump card. If Congress were to pass the boldest measures; take the 200,000 negroes; add to these, for a reserve, 300,000 more; call upon the people to bring them up; and pile on the taxes; and the people—all the people—were to say, amen,—there is no telling the wonderful effect such a spirit would have on the universal Yankee nation.

For the Confederate.

Publlic Meeting in Granville County.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having in his late proclamation, requested the people of the State to meet in primary assemblies, to consult together as to their duty in the present state of the country, and especially in reference to the terms proposed by our enemies, upon which, alone, this war could be ended, and peace restored; the citizens of Granville, residing in the vicinity of Sassafras Fork, called a meeting, which assembled at that place on Wednesday, the 22d day of February. John J Speed Esq, was called to the chair, and Dr. A C Harris was chosen secretary;

The Chairman, in adverting to the solemnity of the occasion, and the necessity of looking to God for direction, called upon the Rev. Edward Hipes, who opened the meeting with prayer for the bestowment of that wisdom which cometh only from above.

The Hon. A. W. Venable, after a few remarks, urging union of purpose, harmony and total oblivion of all those question of policy which had heretofore seemed to divide us, moved the appointment of a committee to prepare business for the consideration of the meeting; which was adopted, and the chairman appointed Dr. G. A. Wilson, R. H. Graves, Col. J. S. Amis, James B. Daniel, John W Stovall Esq., William M. Tanner, and Isaac H. Davis, who, after retiring, returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, North Carolina by the unanimous resolution of her Convention on the 20th day of May 1861, did dissolve all connection with the government and people of the United States, and by the solemn declaration, did pledge life, fortune and sacred honor to the cause of freedom: and whereas, through four years of devastating and destructive warfare the plighted faith of the State has been kept, and men and treasure have been freely given: and, whereas, through all this carnage and shedding of most precious blood, bringing woe, tribulation and sorrow to the land, the earnest desire of the people has been for peace—permanent and honorable peace: and, whereas, it has now been demonstrated that negotiation with the enemy can bring us no peace save that which is purchased by ignominous submission and the utter degradation and ruin of our people; therefore,

Resolved, That the instinct of self preservation, and outward pressure, of the present crisis, should bind all our people together in indissoluble bonds of brotherhood, burying forever all past differences of opinion in our common efforts for our common salvation.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the patriotic sentiments of the proclamation of the Governor of our State, at whose invitation we are met to day in primary assembly.

Resolved, That the time has now arrived when all the energies of the Southern people should be consecrated to the cause of Southern independence, and that we will be satisfied with nothing short of it.

Resolved, That we here mutually pledge ourselves to "oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger; with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of the children to preserve it."

After the unanimous adoption of the preamble and resolutions, Col. James S. Amis, being called upon, responded in an eloquent speech, characterized by patriotism and good sense; when, after resolutions of thanks to the chairman and secretary, with the request that a copy of its proceedings be furnished by the secretary, to the *Confederate, Conservative, Standard* and *Progress*, newspaper published in Raleigh the meeting adjourned with every manifestation of purpose for an united effort for the deliverance of our country and preservation of our honor.

JOHN J. SPEED, Chairman.

A. C. HARRIS, Secretary.

An iron letter has been sent by mail from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to England. The iron was rolled so thin that the sheet was only twice the weight of a small sized sheet of ordinary note paper. It is supposed to be the thinnest iron ever rolled in the world, and was manufactured by the Sligo Iron Works.

For the Confederate.

Close Communion.

SCENE—The *Stanard* office, Raleigh. Present Mr. W. W. Holen, and Lieut. Henes, of the militia.

Mr. L. Henes, (loquiter). Well friend Holen, I have just completed my reconstruction resolutions. Between us you know, that is *really* what they mean; and, thanking you for the very material aid rendered me in their preparation, I shall now proceed, with your further assistance, to culminate the glory already begun, by a "statesman-like speech" in their support. But they, as well as my great speech, are to go down to posterity, and I have been somewhat puzzled to know what title to give them.

Holen. Stop, friend, not so fast. Trust me for all that. I am an old politician and more cunning than old. (I would not admit this to any outside of our church—the "*straitest sect*," I mean.) Let your resolutions go forth as *peace* resolutions. That is the most popular string upon which you can play— an *honorable* peace! Thereby, perhaps, we may gull the unsuspecting *Vance Destructives*, as we have some of the people into their support, to see what can be done towards peace. But, "mark the prediction"—when we once get them up to the convention point, we will turn the State back into the arms of our father Abraham, as quick as that! (Snapping his fingers.)

Henes. All that suits me *exactly*. You know, something of that kind was the grounds on which I based my appeals to you last winter in urging you to attempt the overthrow of V———, but never mind that. We understood each other *then*; we understand each other *now*.

Hol. Now friend Henes, if you wish to be benefited by my council, in your intended speech, never allude to that subject again. It is a thorn in my flesh.

Henes. Why so? "Beyond a doubt," we are both great men, and in the privacy of your sanctum, may enjoy great freedom of speech.

Hol. So we may. But you know how badly I *thought* I had deceived the people and how badly, in the end, they deceived me.

Henes. You had my tenderest sympathies; for in the event of the success of your deceptions, I expected to resign my commission as Lieutenant of militia, by which I had kept out of the war; and having previously read law, I was fully prepared, after working so zealously for you, to solicit at your hands the highest office in your gift.

Hol. Yes, that was a nice thought. But let by-gones, be by-gones, and let us gather all of our strength for the next contest.

Henes. The speech! Let us commence its preparation.

Hol. From what I hear of your style of oratory, I am incredulous as to the effect it will have, however much I may assist you.

Henes. That objection is easily met; for I have already applied to the Clerk to read it for me, and he has kindly consented to do so.

Hol. Well, we will now proceed. Let every word be bold, out-spoken, and manly; for the writ of *Habeas Corpus* is not suspended now.

Henes. Great freedom of speech! I like that. Let us bring much of English History to our support. I am thoroughly posted "from the accession of James the II., down to a period within the memory of men still living;" and can turn and twist it, in illustration, to suit my purpose. I can do anything to thwart the struggles of the South for independence—anything to encourage the Yankees to persevere—anything to get a Convention—stoop to anything for my master and myself.

Hol. (Waking up from a snooze.) I have taken on too much apple juice this evening; and, what is more, I can only promise to correct your speech, and render it a little more "statesmanlike." You know, I am not the man to work for another's glory. In other words, Mr. Henes, you cannot be the leader in our church. You are too abominally self conceited and vain, and I am sorry, I once called you a "statesman" and a gentleman. [Exit Mr. Henes, with only one side of a sheet of foolscap besmeared over *with the introduction of his speech.*]

[*Soliloquizing.* Holden is drunk. Here I am, whom he pronounced "a statesman and gentleman of ability," leaving that corrupt fountain of political stench, buffeted by the winds that play along Hargett street. He who made me alive, me he is about to kill.—I will call again—perhaps he will repent and receive me to his arms. And then he *shall* work, if it exhausts all my gains in speculating off of this war. Blame the man! I wish I had stuck to the sentiments of my old-field speech, wherein I told them "the Union was gone, and gone forever." How much better would I feel now! But the dye is cast, and I *must* make a great speech."]

[Calls early next morning on his master.]

Henes. Good morning brother Holden.—Here is an even thousand in *Confed*, and one ream of good paper to do up that job for me.

Hol. Oh! yes! Certainly. Much pleased. Indisposition last night rendered me somewhat peevish; but let by-gones be by-gones. Call again in three days from this hour. I will write you a speech more than sustaining the "*Davidson*" articles, and have a true copy struck off for the Clerk to read before the House.

Henes. [Coming to time] I have called at the appointed hour, and have concluded, under your instructions, after committing my speech to memory, to learn to speak it myself.

Hol. Well, we will give you a trial.—"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue;" but if you mouths it, as many of our speakers do, I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines.—Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand, thus; but use all gently. * * O, it offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious periurig-pated fellow "tear a passion to tatters," &c. [Commences to practice on his speech before his master, and fails. Gives it up. Master reproves him for his presumption in attempting it, and they both repair to the House of Commons; and with much eclat lay the document before the Clerk. After the reading was over, Mr. Henes swoons away from excessive joy, and is borne from the House by Holen and Penigun. After getting him in comfortable quarters, he shows signs of life, and calls for some brandy. He drinks, and inquires the effect his speech had made upon the public. Just at that moment the news of an armistice and peace commissioner's &c., was received in the city, and some indiscreet persons indulge loud shouts, at the announcement.]

Mr. Henes (raising his head.) What means that shouting? I do believe that these applauses are for some new honors that are heaped on me."

Hol. Yes! "From the seaboard to the mountains," the whole State is in a blaze of excitement, in consequence of your mighty speech. And I am sorry now I wrote it for you.

Henes. "Now let it work: mischief thou art a foot,
Take thou what course thou wilt."

[Commences to repeat his speech to two auditors. Holden checks him, and assures him that he has had glory enough for one day.]

Henes. Friend Holen, I was dead; you have made me alive. Here is another thousand in *Confed.* for an editorial puff, and a few extra copies of the *Stanard*, containing my *immortal* speech. I feel really happy; and if I was at a camp meeting, I would shout aloud, But be sure to contrive a few copies of the *Standard*, containing the speech and the puff, to our friends beyond the Potomac.

[Holden pocketing the money, laughs in his sleeves, and all retire.] LEX.

For the Confederate.

FLANNER'S BATTERY, HASKELL'S BATTALION.
Near Richmond Feb. 27, 1865.

DEAR SIR: * * * * *

Before closing I must say, if the people at home were imbued with the same spirit and determination as you possess, our country would certainly be safe; though I cannot doubt our final success and triumph. The people at home are too weak and despondent, without a cause. We, of the army, who have braved all, suffered all, are willing yet to sacrifice more. And with renewed vows, nothing daunted, and with an unflinching determination, say to those weak-kneed, and much-to-be-pitied souls; Be of good cheer; all will yet be well. Stand by us, and support us, and we will protect that flag under which the best blood of the Confederacy has been spilt. My God! how can a man be so base as to barter manhood for property; To exclaim "we had better yield; the enemy are too strong, and we are too weak to contend with them." No sir, we are not too weak. We will press on to the goal of a recognition of our independence as long as the great God gives us life—as long as strong arms can wield a glistening blade; and as long as we are sustained by our good people at home. That we can never lay down our arms as long as a dastard hireling, of a blood thirsty government, treads foot on southern soil. We have seen the sufferings, and wrongs committed upon our noble women (God bless them); the base treatment of gray-haired sires, and the burning of their homes. We have battled too long, and shed too much blood, and are engaged in too holy and too glorious a cause ever to submit to a fanatical and tyranical foe. This is undoubtedly the hour and power of darkness.—If the people at home will be true to themselves—true to us—we will march triumphantly through this struggle, with our banners scarred, but not dishonored.

I must close, as I fear I may be trespassing on your time; hoping that the dawn of day is not far in the distance, and that you may live to a ripe old age to enjoy that peace and honor, for which so much blood has been spilt,

I am, truly yours, &c.,
B. F.

For the Confederate.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 24, 1865.

EDITOR CONFEDERATE: The Ladies of Fayetteville! God bless them! May their path through life be strewn with the sweetest flowers, and may blessings from Heaven be showered upon them without number, for their kindness to the sick and wounded soldiers brought from Wilmington here. As soon as we arrived here, the flour warehouse, that was taken for the accommodation of the soldiers transferred from Wilmington, was crowded with the good and beautiful, willing and ready to administer to the wants of the sick and wounded, who have fought and bled for their country. I have never seen so much true and feminine patriotism, shown by any community, as the ladies have displayed in the past few days. Basket after basket, full of everything that is good, rich and delicate, has been, and is being brought in every day. The soldiers have not only been fed, but their wounds have been dressed by the fairest of Fayetteville's daughters.

This is a noble example. Let it be followed elsewhere; and though the enemy may drive us from one point to another, the soldiers will be taken care of, and new life will be instilled into them to more noble deeds of daring.

In behalf of the transferred soldiers, I tender my heart-felt thanks to one and all, that have administered to our wants.

DRAKE.

Private Letter from Gen. Lee.

The original of the following private letter from Gen. Lee to his son, was found at the Arlington House, and is ifteresting as illustrating a phase in his character:

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, April 5, '52.

My Dear Son.—I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 20th, 27th and 28th. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you cannot; you will wrong him and yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly, but firmly, with all your classmates; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path to peace and honor.

In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticutt was in session, and as its members saw the unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, who said, that if the day had come, he desired to be found at his place doing his duty. There was quietness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom—an inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. You cannot do more; you should not wish to do less. Never let me or your mother wear one grey hair for any lack of duty on your part.

Your affectionate father,
R. E. LEE.

To G. W. CUSTIS LEE.

New Confederate Iron-Clads.

From the Paris Correspondence of the New York Herald.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1865

By a fortunate accident I am able to anticipate, I trust, in time to mitigate a great disaster, the most startling intelligence that has crossed the Atlantic since the outbreak of the war. This will barely have reached you before two rebel iron clads will have left the coast of France for the port of New York, where they expect to carry the first news of the expedition. These vessels, which are admirable sea boats, as one of them has proved during the recent heavy gale in the North Sea, are of the most formidable description, calculated to resist any artillery in our navy, except, perhaps, the monitor guns. They will take abundant coal for the Atlantic voyage without stopping at the islands, and are armed with Armstrongs of the heaviest calibre, as well as an enormous supply of rockets. No doubt is entertained of their perfect ability to carry, with ease, the fortifications of New York harbor, and hold the harbor against any force that could possibly be sent to the rescue. The city is then to be laid under contribution, or, in the event of refusal, to be fired. The leaders of the expedition, however, expect an outbreak in the city itself and that the rebel sympathizers will seize the moment of panic and confusion to declare New York independent from the Union and the State and a free port.

To show that I do not exaggerate the formidable character of these vessels, it is only necessary to name them, as, during their construction, many of our naval officers inspected them. They are known as the Sphynx and and the Cheops; but on hoisting their flag will be respectively called the Stonewall and the Rapidan. You are, doubtless, aware that before the keel of either of these vessels was laid at Bordeaux, the personal word of Louis Napoleon was pledged to their delivery, with guns and everything except powder on board. The diligence and skill of Mr Dayton, who succeeded in gaining over the confidential clerk of one of the contractors, and then procuring possession of the very originals of the contract with the rebel agents, frustrated the plan as originally conceived. The French Government found it necessary to make an appearance of preserving its neutrality. The Minister of Marine withdrew the authority to ship guns, and some wooden vessels, also included in the same contract, were really *bona fide* sold and delivered to neutral Powers.—This allayed suspicion and uneasiness, and the Imperial conspirator and his rebel friends felt safe in resuming the plot, especially since Mr. Dayton's death had removed the chief obstacle to success.

The poor Danes were made the cats-paw in the affair. One of the iron clads was sold to them, and sailing from Bordeaux, duly arrived at Copenhagen, and was forgotten. The German press is too lazy, and that of France under too astute a surveillance to see anything on which the Tuileries want them to be blind. What intrigues passed in that obscure corner of Europe I do not know. Suffice it, that the iron clad, supposed to have been delivered to Denmark, sailed two days ago from Copenhagen, with all her armament on board, the affair having been so managed through the French diplomatic and consular agents there, as to get her returned to her owner, Mr. Armand, a friend and *protege* of the Emperor, and a Government member of the Corps Legislatif.

Meanwhile the sister ship, which is nominally sold to Prussia, profiting by the voyage of the other, will sail without suspicion, ostensibly for Hamburg, but in reality to meet her consort at a lonely little island off the coast, which the 'Danish' ship may be expected to reach in about ten days. Then both of them will be met by tenders having on board the coal, powder and men—some one hundred and twenty for each, independently of such of the present neutral crews as may be tempted to enlist. The transfer can be made in a few hours; the tenders will have distant destinations and discreet captains; so that, with the exception of this letter, the first news you in New York will probably have of the unprecedented treachery of France will be the arrival of a French rebel iron clad armada.

You will ask why I, knowing this plot, do not frustrate it? I can only reply that there are solemn obligations binding me on this side of the Atlantic, which do not extend to the other, and that I am doing the best my conscience allows me. The facts will only too soon prove the accuracy of my information; and if you neglect my anxious warning, it will be at your own peril.

I have reason to believe that the secret treaty which is known to exist between France and the Confederacy was not intended to run so soon the risk of exposure, and it is probable that the French Legation at Washington is really kept in ignorance of it, so that the disavowal may be made with all the appearance of conviction and truth. Louis Napoleon fears no other element of French public opinion except the antipathy to slavery, which is stronger and more universal here than in England, and which is, moreover, represented by Prince Napoleon.

One of the most atrocious crimes perpetrated since the beginning of this war, says the Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 22nd, was the shelling of Columbia, S. C, by the enemy, without a moment's warning. We are justified by truth in saying that two batteries were placed at commanding points on the west side of the river, and a bombardment opened upon the city whilst it was filled with women and children. Many of the houses were perforated by the missiles, and the flying of women and children from the terror thus created, it is said to have been a most heart rending sight. No demand had been made for the surrender of the city. On the contrary, the enemy's approach was silently and stealthily conducted. Some eight or ten persons were killed by the fragments of shells thus wantonly thrown in the midst of helpless noncombatants. We are informed, also, that after the surrender of the place, squads of the enemy marched about the city shooting down such citizens as they could find, urging as an excuse that they might be stragglers from Beauregard's army. There is, we hope, a heavy retribution in store for such barbarous conduct, and that it is not far distant.

THE VETERANS OF WATERLOO.—There are still one hundred and twenty military officers above the rank of Captain, holding the Waterloo medal. Of these eighteen are Generals, twenty-two Lieutenant Generals, twenty-four Major Generals, nineteen Colonels, and thirteen Majors. Three or four years ago since the number of officers wearing this medal (above the rank of Captain) was one hundred and fifty.

"To exhort to sacrifice—to stimulate to exertion—to shame despondency—to divert from untimely concessions—are stern but needful duties to be discharged in gloomy times."—*Burke.*

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—Northern papers of the 24th inst., say Wilmington was occupied by the Yankees on the 22d inst.

Gen. Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, announces that his policy will, in no material degree, differ from that pursued by Burbridge.

The enlistment of negroes will be vigoriously prosecuted. No State troops will be allowed.

A Memphis telegram says guerrillas are becoming troublesome again on the Arkansas river. It is reported they have burned the steamer Dane, and captured the 55th Indiana Regiment.

In the Yankee House of Representatives on Thursday, the bill repealing that portion of the confiscation act prohibiting a forfeiture of rebel land titles beyond the life of their present owners, passed by one majority.

Washington telegrams says the Government has reliable advices that the Ram Olenda has put into Coranna for repairs, which, there is reason to believe, she will not be allowed to receive.

The New Orleans Times says the French at Matamoras compliments our flag, but pass the Yankee colors with contempt.

The Kentucky Legislature refuses to ratify the anti-slavery amendment.

Gold unchanged.

KEEPING COTTON FROM THE ENEMY.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says:

It ought to be an object of prime concern to prevent, either by removal or destruction, the falling of a pound of cotton into their hands. Far sooner should we allow them to capture munitions of war—for while these would be indeed a convenience to them, cotton is a *necessity*, and is daily becoming more intensely so.

To baffle the enemy is a principal duty of war. To deprive or disappoint him of whatever would add to his convenience or strength is an obvious policy. There is nothing which our foes now so much desire, and so urgently need, and nothing which we can so easily hinder them from obtaining, as cotton. In proportion to value, it is readily removed.—When it cannot be removed, it may be very easily burned. The cases must be very rare when one method or the other is not in our power.

In short, the time has come when cotton is in fact, a power because a pressing necessity, both in Yankeeland and in Europe.

There are no property considerations which rationally interfere with the destruction of cotton that cannot be removed. It is as much destroyed to the owner when it falls within the reach of the Yankees as if it had been given to the flames. Lincoln's necessities make him rapacious for cotton. Even that which belonged to foreigners at Savannah was seized like the rest, without hesitation or scruple. When cotton cannot be removed within our lines, the only question is, shall we leave it for the benefit of our enemies, or shall we burn it? To ask the question is to answer it. But it is necessary to be deeply in earnest in this matter. We must make it a *cardinal* policy, and we must sacrifice delinquents promptly and sternly, until it is diligently and faithfully executed.

Some premonitory symptoms of approaching financial trouble have already manifested themselves in England; and woe be to the Yankees when the convulsion shall reach their shores. No country on earth was ever in a condition so unfavorable as the North for encountering a financial storm. They have built upon the treacherous sands of credit the most stupenduous paper structure which the world ever beheld, and when the rains descend and the floods come great will be the fall thereof.—*Examiner.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE CHEIF QUARTERMASTER, C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, Feb'y 27th, 1865.

All contractors with Major W. W. Peirce for leather and shoes, will without delay send to this office any they may have, on hand marked to the undersigned,
H. R. HOOPER,
feb 28-d6t Major & Chief Q. M.

FOR HIRE.

Two girls accustomed to house dutics. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
feb 28d3t

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(TO THE LADIES.)

On Tuesday, the 28th inst., at the Sales Room of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

Bonds and good security, payable six months after ther day of sale, will be required from the purchaser. By order of the administrator.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auctioneers.

Owing to unavoidable causes, the above sale is postponed until Thursday next, 2d of March.

To-morrow and next day the articles will be exhibited in the upper room of our store.
feb 28-d2t C. & L. Ac'ts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The following named Surgeons and Assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—Surgeon W. R. Wood; Assistant Surgeons T. Yates, J. Branch.

2d DISTRICT—Surgeon Henry Joyner; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Rountree, Dr J. R. Ruffin.

3d DISTRICT—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L. Hussey, J. B. Robertson.

4TH DISTRICT—Surgeons W. C. McDuffie, G. W. Morrison; Ass. Surgeon A. A. McKoy.

5TH DISTRICT—Surgeon E. A. Crudup; Asst. Surgeon L. T Smith. Dr. D. T. Taylor.

6TH DISTRICT—Surgeon R. W. Glenn; Dr. W. J. Courts, Dr. Thomas Oakley.

7TH DISTRICT—Surgeon W. W. Verdin; Asst. Surgeons Hector Turner, R. L. Payne.

8TH DISTRICT—Surgeon J. B. Alexander; Asst. Surgeons M. L. Brown, H. Cosby.

9TH DISTRICT—Surgeons W. W. Foote, C. Happoldt, W. H. Robertson.

10TH DISTRICT—Robert V. Welch, Wm. L. Love, D. F. Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
feb 28-d2t Adj't General.